

Strand Theatre

SOUTH PARIS

C. A. WOODCOCK, Res. Mgr.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:00 P. M.
Evenings at 7:00 and 8:35.
Saturday Evening at 8:45.
Box Office open at 1:30 and 6:30. Phone 243-2.

Program for Week of Aug. 18

Mon., Aug. 18, at 7 and 8:35. Tues., Aug. 19, at 7 and 8:35

FEATURE

"TIGER LOVE" "RIDERS UP."

Comedy—"Bad But True" Comedy—"The Caddy."

ESOP'S TABLES International News.

Prices 13c and 22c. Prices 13c and 22c.

Wed., Aug. 20, at 2 and 7:35 Thurs., Aug. 21, at 7 and 8:35

FEATURE

"BLACK OXEN" "Being Respectable."

Comedy—"Big Game." Comedy—"Mother's Joy"

Topics of the Day. Pathe Review

Mat. 13c and 22c. Evening 13c and 22c.

Fri., Aug. 22, at 2, 7, 8:35. Sat., Aug. 23, at 2, 6:45, 8:30

FEATURE

"The Heart Buster." "The Lone Chance."

Ghost City No. 9. Telephone Girl, No. 1.

Urban Classic, Gavy and Rat.

Mat. 10c and 22c. Evening 13c and 22c.

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Norway - Paris Chautauqua

Oxford County Fair Grounds

August 18 to 23, 1924

PROGRAM:

Monday, Aug. 18

8:00. "Three Wise Fools." A great comedy with a wonderful cast.

Admission \$1.00. Children 50c.

Tuesday, Aug. 19

9:00. Junior Chautauqua.
2:30. Lecture and Musical Program: "The Real Estate Value of Fine Music."—Charles D. Isaacson and His Company of Famous Artists.

Admission 35c. Children 20c.

8:00. "An Arabian Night's Musical Entertainment."—Charles D. Isaacson and His Company of Famous Artists.

Admission 75c. Children 35c.

Wednesday, Aug. 20

9:00. Junior Chautauqua.
2:30. Theatricals, Concerts, Co-Operative Entertainment.

Admission 35c. Children 20c.

8:00. Entertainment—Theatricals, Concerts, Co-Operative Entertainment.

Admission 35c. Children 20c.

Thursday, Aug. 21

9:00. Junior Chautauqua.
2:30. "Pop" Concert; "The Olden Times" Concert; Community Singing; Music Memory Contest; Green and His Band.

Admission 35c. Children 20c.

8:00. Grand Double Concert; special singing and Novelty Effects—Green and His Band.

Admission 75c. Children 35c.

Friday, Aug. 22

9:00. Junior Chautauqua.
2:30. Music Dramatization—Junior Chautauqua.
8:00. Oliva's Philippine Quintette—Tropical Melodies.

Admission 35c. Children 20c.

8:00. "A Night in the Tropics"—Oliva's Quintette.

8:45. Lecture: "A Challenge to Democracy."—W. C. McCullough.

Admission 75c. Children 35c.

Saturday, Aug. 23

9:00. Junior Chautauqua.
2:15. "Buddies"—A Comedy with Music and a Broadway Cast.

Admission \$1.00. Children 50c.

8:00. Lecture: "New Worlds for Old."—George C. Aydelott.

Admission 35c. Children 20c.

33 x 4	Cord Tire with Tube,	\$22.50
32 x 4	" " " "	" 21.50
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That are effective and artistic, are those we print at the Democrat office. Try us.

Homemakers' Column

Correspondence on topics of interest to the ladies is invited. Send to the Editor, Democrat, South Paris, Me.

Jellies and Conserves.

(By Lucy Thompson.)

My last can of apple butter is gone and all I have left in the way of "spread" is a couple of small glasses of jelly. Naturally I am looking forward to getting things filled up again for I find that a good supply of jellies and the like saves me a good deal of dessert making, especially on days when there is fresh bread.

I don't think any of us hesitate to take anything in the way of jams, preserves, and butters, but when it comes to jelly it is different on account of the uncertainties of that thing called pectin that has to be in fruit juice if the jelly is to set. A certain amount of acid has to be there, too, or else the pectin won't act and many an hour have I wasted trying to make jelly out of something that simply won't set, and I might have saved a lot of work if I had known any test. It would be all right and easy if we always wanted apple jelly or something of the kind; it is the threat for variety that gets us into trouble if we have no chart to steer by.

The Michigan Agricultural College has made some tests and has published them in language so easy to follow that they don't seem a bit technical. The wood alcohol test for pectin is this: Mix one tablespoon of cooked juices with one-half teaspoon of wood alcohol (this is a poison) and if a large amount of pectin is present it will collect in a mass in the bottom of the spoon. If only a small amount it will be seen in small particles. You must watch this test carefully as the wood alcohol will dissolve the pectin in a short time.

The Epsom salts test is this: Mix together one teaspoon cooked fruit juice, one-half teaspoon sugar, and one-half teaspoon Epsom salts (all level measurements). Stir until all are dissolved and let stand five minutes. If the mixture sets into a jelly in this time it is a good jellying juice.

A large amount of pectin calls for a large amount of sugar, nearly or entirely equal parts of sugar and jelly. Plenty of pectin but not much acid is likely to yield a tough jelly in the case of quinces, but quince mixed with apple makes a jelly of fine consistency and flavor.

The juices that jelly most readily are crabapple, apple, half-ripe grape, raspberry, blueberry, gooseberry, and currant. Any one of these less readily, such as strawberry, peach, pear, pineapple, and cherry.

Pectin may be made from apple or orange. For the former take one pound of apple, skin and cores, juice of one lemon, one quart of water. Boil one-half to three-quarters of an hour, let drain through cloth bag, bottle juice, and put away. Add this to your other fruit juice until you get a good pectin test.

Next winter when you want a little variety with your meat you will be glad if you have made some mixtures for this. Add some crushed mint leaves to apples while cooking, and put a few drops of green color in the juice after it is strained. Be careful not to get too much of this. Mint jelly not only tastes good but looks like it. Don't buy a whole bottle of expensive coloring but get a few green mints at the candy store and boil them up in a little water.

If you are a very particular jelly maker you will drain the juice through two thicknesses of cheese cloth without pressure. This makes a sparkling clear jelly. Then you can boil the pulp in a little more water and squeeze it this time, making jelly that is good but not of "company" quality. Then you can take the pulp and make it into a good fruit butter.

Most of us do not make any distinction between jams, marmalades, butters, and conserves. We usually take what we have on hand and make it up in the most convenient way and that is all right as most of us are not professional. It is true out quite thick we may call it marmalade and if it has nuts in it, it is conserve. That is near enough for practical purposes.

Plan makes one of the best and simplest conserves. For this take: Six pounds plums, two oranges sliced, and one-half pound large raisins, seeded, one-half pound nut meats, three pounds sugar.

Wipe oranges clean, cut in quarters, and slice quarters thin, removing all seeds. Let stand in water to cover overnight. Cook plums without water till soft and press through sieve. Add oranges (cooked till tender) and raisins to the plums and sugar and cook till the mixture thickens. Add nuts near the end of the cooking.

For this conserve take: Three and one-half pounds rhubarb, three pounds sugar, one-fourth pound nut meats, two oranges or one-fourth pound candied peel, grated rind and juice of two lemons.

Prepare oranges as above, chop rhubarb fine, add sugar, lemon juice and rind, and put to cook. When the sugar is melted and the mixture is bubbling throughout, add the nut meats and the rhubarb, and cook till the mixture is thick. If orange peel is to be used instead of oranges, put it in with the nut meats and cut it fine. Cook about 20 minutes.

Look in Your Mirror.

Beauty is very much a matter of taking care of getting acquainted with oneself, of finding one's good points and making the most of them. No woman who has not looked in the mirror and seen her "best" features through which she has attractiveness, though most of us are so covetous of what we have not that we overlook the possibilities of what we have and neglect, or overlook, really good points. Remember that when Nature appears to have been stingy in bestowing beauty, intelligent thought and care will work miracles.

Here are a few reminders in the way of "taking care" that will surely help any woman to "be as beautiful as she can be."

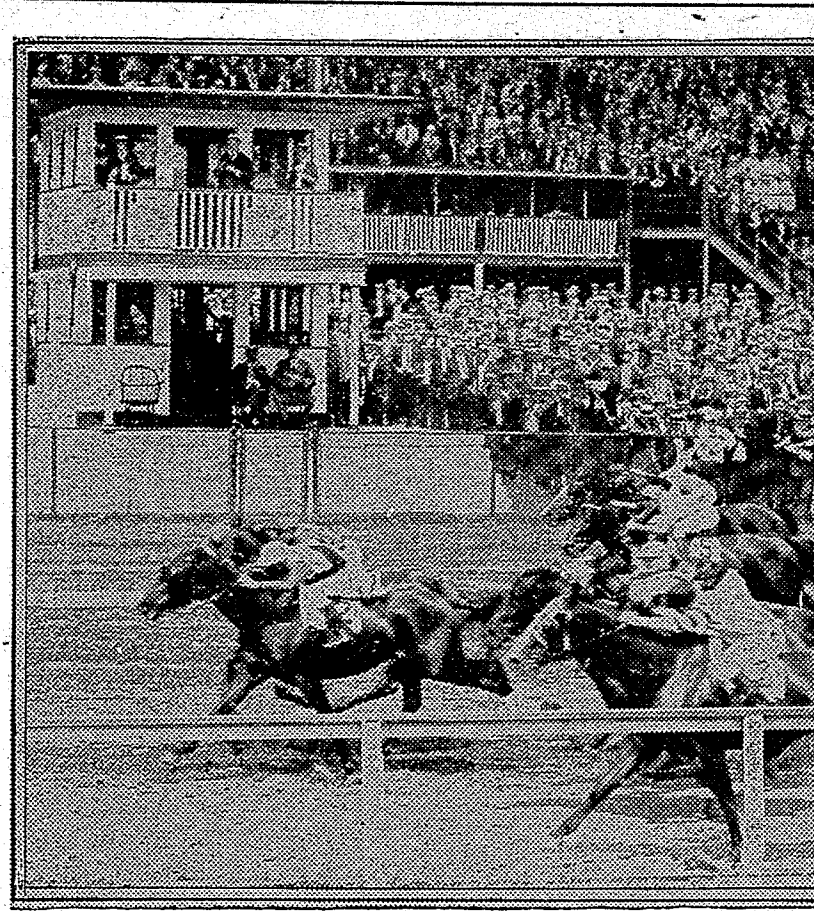
First, keep clean. It sounds shocking, but very few skins are kept really clean—and soap, a good soap, and water are the best agents whatever may have been said to the contrary.

A proper carriage of the head and shoulders will keep the contour of the neck graceful and lessen the tendency to wrinkle the face.

Sleeping on a high pillow at the neck makes the undermuscles of the face sag, and keeping the teeth shut tightly causes the mouth to take on a straight line instead of that cupid's bow that is so desirable. Sullenness and unhappiness (if permitted) will cause the corners of the mouth to turn down, and no mouth will show the corners is beautiful. Twisting the mouth to one side produces a series of ugly wrinkles, while the eyes, when closed, makes furrows across the forehead, and frequent scowling brings other furrows.

There are people who have unfortunately gotten into the frowning habit, and that they found, after a few years of it, that their foreheads are badly lined with wrinkles. This is especially true of the nervous type. Frequently very young girls, not yet twenty, find their foreheads as deeply creased as though they were middle-aged. These wrinkles are not so hard to get rid of as the lines of age. The youthful skin responds more readily to treatment, but it is not an easy task.

The most important thing to do to stop the frowning habit. Do not treat the skin with creams and skin lotions. Use a face cold cream, a generous amount should be massaged into the skin, after the pores have been opened by holding hot wet cloths over the forehead. If you want to hasten the process, leave quite a bit of cream on the skin and put over it a piece of oiled paper as protection in the public treasury, which is being fed with pure oils which will help rebuild it. An ice rub in the morning is an excellent finish for such a treatment. Sometimes the frown or scowl is caused by defective eyesight, and this can be remedied by wearing properly fitted glasses.



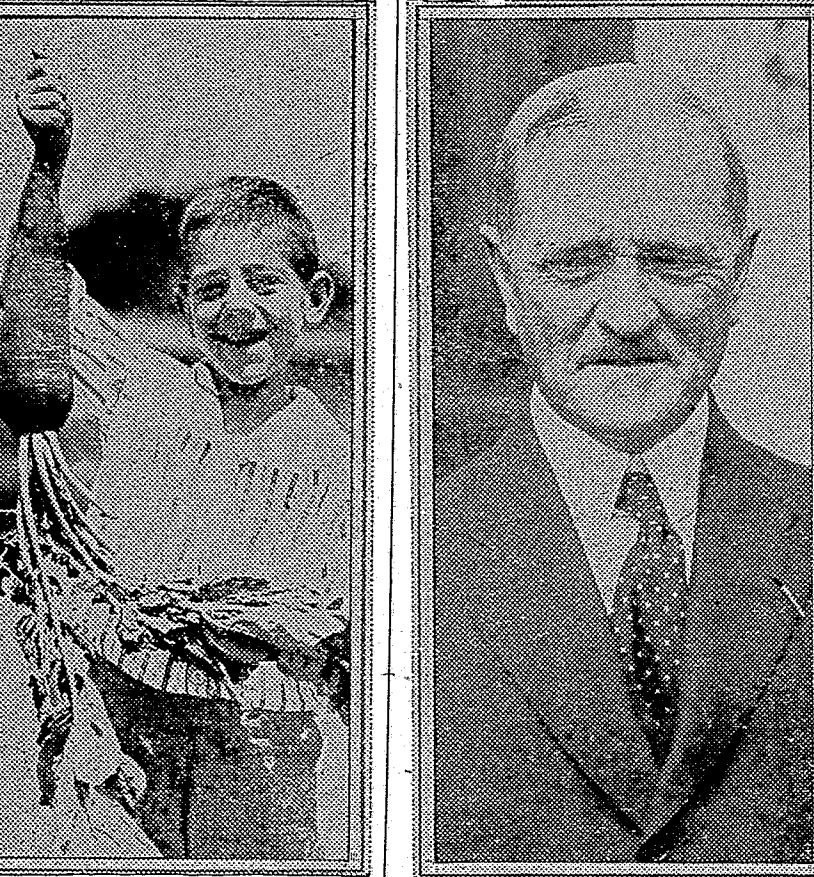
Getaway Day at the Empire City Track.

Here is an unusually striking photograph of the field right after leaving the barrier in the first race at Empire City Track, New York, July 30th, the last day of the summer racing in the Metropolitan district.



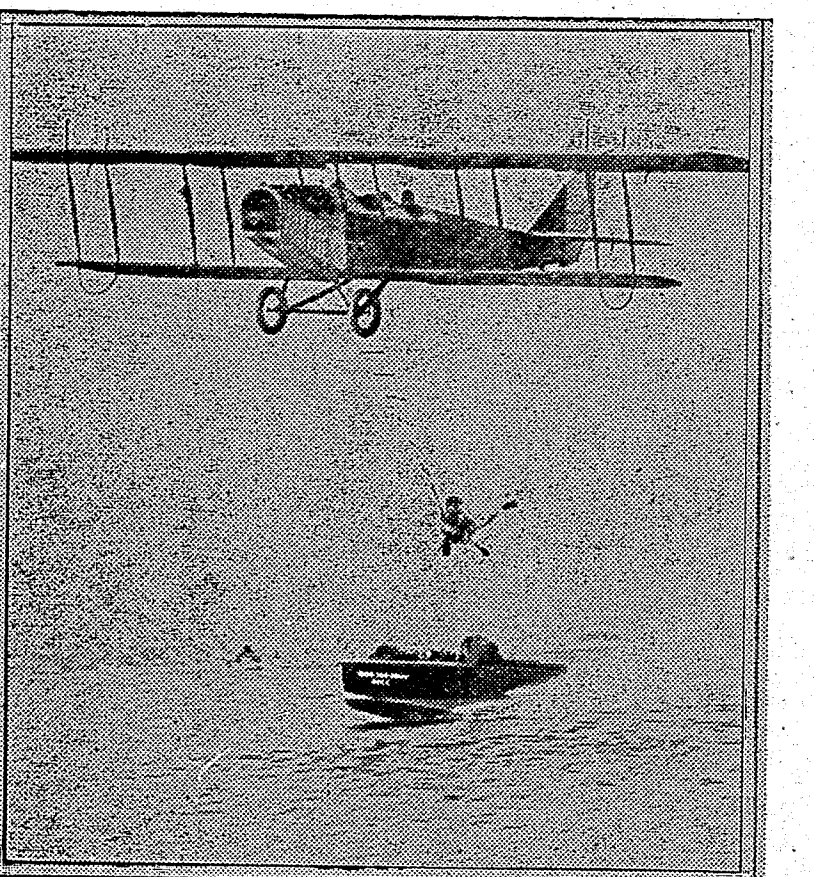
No Feet Needed Where There Are Loving Arms.

Mrs. Marie Franklin of New York, young mother who sacrificed both her feet for the birth of her baby, is shown here. She was attacked with gangrene, and surgeons found it necessary to amputate both her feet to save her life.



A Big Radish.

"Sonny" Frechheim, a Washington youngster, holding the giant radish which he grew in a little patch of ground adjoining his home. It measures four feet nine inches from end to end and weighs one pound fifteen ounces.



From Plane to Motorboat in Death-Defying Leap.

Floyd Parsons, daredevil of the air, completing his weekly thriller in the waters off Coronado Beach.

Coolidge Accepts

(Continued from page 1)

erment will fail unless America be kept American."

Next the President dealt with the tariff. "By means of protective tariff," he said, "we have saved American agriculture, labor, and industry from the menace of having their great home market destroyed through the dumping upon it of a flood of foreign products. Under this wise policy we saw an economic revival, and our people as a whole, in marked distinction from the suffering from the effects of distress and depression of other lands, have come into an era of prosperity and plenty. As a source of revenue in the public treasury, which is producing an annual return of the unprecedented sum of about \$550,000,000. A fiscal policy which stimulates a large and much needed revenue in the public treasury, which is producing an annual return of the unprecedented sum of about \$550,000,000. A fiscal policy which stimulates a large and much needed revenue in the public treasury, which is producing an annual return of the unprecedented sum of about \$550,000,000.

Turning to the "honest government" issue, President Coolidge pointed out bluntly that in all his studies of political history he could not recall an administration that was so successful in its management of the government as the Coolidge administration. He pointed out that the Coolidge administration had been successful in its management of the government, and that it had been successful in its management of the government, and that it had been successful in its management of the government.

President Coolidge declared he favored the system of private American enterprise and was opposed to the extension of government ownership and

of economic equality with other industries. This is easy to say, but the farmers themselves and their advisers have never been able to agree on a plan to provide for the farmer. Now that nature and economic law have given some temporary relief, I propose, therefore, to appoint a committee to investigate and report measures to the congress in December that may help secure this result which we all desire. I want profitable agriculture established permanently. I want to see the dollar of the farmer always purchase as much as any other dollar.

"Under the policy of protection and restrictive immigration," he asserted, "no definition of wages has occurred. The cost of living has gone down, wages have advanced. The 12-hour day and the seven-day week have practically been abolished. The unimpeded operation of public utilities with mutually satisfactory and legally established methods of adjusting labor questions have been sought. Collective bargaining and voluntary arbitration have been encouraged. Republican rule has raised the wage earner to a higher standard than he ever occupied before anywhere in the world."

Reduction of Expenses. President Coolidge then pointed out that the people of the country, because of the war have had to create nearly one-fifth of our national resources. We can make up the loss, he said, only by saving part of what we produce each day.

"It is for that reason," he continued, "that the present administration has made every possible effort to cut down the expenses of government. The expenses of the government reach nearly one-fifth of our national resources. We can make up the loss, he said, only by saving part of what we produce each day."

"I favor the permanent court and further limitation of armaments," the President said. "I am opposed to aggressive war. I shall avoid involving ourselves in the political controversies of Europe, but I shall do what I can to encourage American citizens and resources to assist in restoring Europe, with the sympathetic support of our government. I want agriculture and industry on a sound basis of property and equality. I shall continue to strive for the economic, moral and spiritual welfare of my country. American citizens will decide in the coming election whether these principles shall have their approval and support."

"The domestic affairs of our country appear to me to be by far the chief concern. From this source comes our strength. The home market consumes nearly all our production. Within our own boundaries will be determined to a very large degree the economic welfare of the world. The American people. These are plain facts, but there are others equally plain."

Reaffirming his opposition to entrance into the League of Nations as a surrender of independence, the President favored becoming a member of the permanent Court of International Justice, "as peace means fundamentally the reign of law. Peace means the so-called world court 'would do much to indicate our determination to restrain the rule of force and solidarity and sustain the rule of reason among nations.'"

America Helps Europe. The President reviewed the difficulties of Europe and the unavailing efforts to find a way out until the American plan, proposed in 1922, was finally adopted, under which the reparations commission appointed a committee of experts, whose three American members included Gen. Charles G. Dawes, High Commissioner of the League of Nations, and the Republican ticket. The appointment of General Dawes as chairman and the report which has met world-wide approval were pointed out.

When the reparations plan is in operation, the President said, he will consider it time to approach the great powers with the proposal for another conference to limit armaments still further and devise plans for the codification of international law.

"I trust that never again will the women of this nation be called on to sacrifice their loved ones to the terrible scourge of war," President Coolidge said.

Touching Latin America, the President said that we have constantly striven to come to more complete understandings with those nations. He rected the help given Mexico to avert domestic violence there, and the institution of a policy of making it worth while for a government to conduct itself so as to merit recognition. He pointed to the written agreement with Mexico to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce, such as has not been in existence since 1881.

Equal Opportunities for All. Of discrimination of all kinds, President Coolidge said: "This is one country where one race is not to be favored over another. There should be no favorites and no outcasts; no race or religious prejudices in the government. America opposes special privilege for anyone, and favors equal opportunity for everybody. It has adopted these conclusions because they are the logical conclusions of our ideals of freedom. Moreover, we believe they contribute to our material welfare. We oppose the artificial supports of privilege and monopoly because they are both unjust and uneconomic. They are not right. They do not work."

The Farm Situation. Reviewing the situation of the farmer, the President said that one of the first thoughts in 1921 was for the relief and revival of agriculture as a fundamental industry, and touched upon the credits of between three and four hundred million dollars extended through the War Finance Corporation an additional \$50,000,000 provided for the relief of the cattle industry, and the formation of a \$100,000,000 corporation in the spring which, it was estimated, can furnish \$100,000,000 for the diversification and relief in the North-west. He told of the activities of the intermediate credit banks, directly and indirectly assisting 600,000 farmers.

The President commented on the present upward of prices for agricultural products.

"The government rendered a great deal of assistance," he said, "and private enterprise co-operated, but the fundamental remedy was provided, as it always must be, by the enactment of legislative laws as through the working out of economic laws. Because the farmers have thoroughly realized this, they have been bringing about the fixing by legislation. While maintaining that sound position, they have seen a partial relief come in a natural way, as it was made possible to come."

"We now need in agriculture more organization, co-operation, and diversification. The farmer should have the benefit of legislation providing for food control, the development of inland waterways, better navigation east and south from the Great Lakes, reclamation, and especially relief for those who cannot meet their payments on irrigation projects. But the main problem is marketing. Co-operative effort, reorganization of the freight-rate structure, good business, and good wages in manufacturing, and the settlement of European affairs will all help to provide better market conditions."

The Republican platform recognizes that agriculture should be on a basis of economic equality with other industries. This is easy to say, but the farmers themselves and their advisers have never been able to agree on a plan to provide for the farmer. Now that nature and economic law have given some temporary relief, I propose, therefore, to appoint a committee to investigate and report measures to the congress in December that may help secure this result which we all desire. I want profitable agriculture established permanently. I want to see the dollar of the farmer always purchase as much as any other dollar.

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